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Rewards for Liars.

In regard to the eight or nine staple lies, catalogued and described on Monday, the Journal wishes to say that it will pay to any man, woman or child, who will furnish proof of the truth of any one of them, the sum of One Thousand Dollars. This offer is absolutely unlimited as to time or locality, and the proof required will be such only as any prudent business man would require in a transaction involving a like amount of money. We are willing to have the proof submitted to any one or to any three business men who may be agreed upon. Let the liars, or their sponsors, come to time.

"We don't want any Republicans in our country."—SENATOR COLQUITT and REPRESENTATIVE STEWART, of Georgia.

"Yes I was a rebel and a Democrat, but I think God I have never been a Republican."—Rev. John A. Brooks, Third-party Prohibition Candidate for Vice-president, at Decatur, Ill.

SHOULD the wind continue southerly, we may expect warm weather.

WHAT has become of old Mr. Thurman? He seems to have dropped out.

THE railroad men of Terre Haute will be here in force to-night. They have organized a tremendous club over there.

THE nomination of General Harrison is a great advertisement for Indianapolis, and his election will be a still greater one.

THE Democratic party is solid in favor of war taxes on American products, and solid against protection to American industry.

TWENTY-NINE speeches up to date, and all of them "bummers." No wonder the Democratic managers want General Harrison to stop talking.

THESE visiting delegations have left a good many thousand dollars in Indianapolis, and we have yet to hear of the first Democrat refusing to handle the money.

REV. DR. R. S. STORRS, whom the Democrats have been claiming as a supporter of Cleveland, has written a strong letter declaring for the Republican nominees and protection to American industries.

THE present session of Congress bids fair to be one of the longest in the history of the government. It has already lasted 237 days. The longest session ever held lasted from Dec. 3, 1849, to Sept. 30, 1850, 302 days.

AN exchange suggests that, if the managers of the Georgia Chautauqua are looking for some man who can express Republican ideas and do it in a forcible and attractive style, John James Ingalls, of Kansas, might be secured.

SPEAKER CARLISLE has branched out as a humorist. He says: "The Democracy are keeping pace with the times in statesmanship, while the Republicans have not advanced since 1861." A flash of humor like that helps to relieve the monotony of a campaign.

IF Indianapolis workmen are without credit at the groceries for four months in the year, how does it happen that so many thousands of them are subscribers in building associations and own the houses they live in? And if they own houses, how does it come that they have no credit? Hey, Mr. Bynum!

MESSRS. MILLS and Bynum are said to have been compelled to pay fifty cents each for the privilege of getting into the "Southern Chautauqua" to hear themselves talk. The Journal violates no confidence in saying that Mr. Bynum would willingly give half a dollar more if he hadn't talked when he got there.

"No civil-service reform for me," said Senator Vance, of North Carolina, in a speech the other day. "When I fight a man and lick him, his scalp is mine." Mr. Vance expresses the sentiments on which President Cleveland acts, and which he would put into words if he dared to speak his mind and were not a hypocrite.

THERE is a call for specifications in the case of Mr. Bynum's heroic Indianapolis woman, who went to the wash-tub rather than see her noble husband lower himself by working at something not in his line. Curious people want to know what his trade was, and where was the factory which closed down and deprived him of work.

THE St. Louis Republic affects to believe that the Democratic national committee ought to "collect General Harrison's speeches and

send them out as campaign documents." The Democratic committee would not circulate General Harrison's speeches if they had a million copies presented to them gratis. If they would, why is it that three-fourths of the Democratic papers in the country suppress them, though the Associated Press furnishes every one to them?

MR. BYNUM'S ASSAULT ON INDIANAPOLIS. Probably no representative in Congress ever so shamefully misrepresented his district before a public assemblage as Mr. Bynum did in his free-trade speech at Atlanta. There has been a good deal of talk recently of the necessity and duty of Indianapolis people standing up for Indianapolis. They have not always done this as zealously as they ought in their private talk; but Mr. Bynum is, we believe, the first one to assault the city in a public speech. And what he said was deliberately. He had gone to Atlanta for the express purpose of making a free-trade speech. He had been introduced to a serenading crowd in front of the Kimball House, in Atlanta, the night of his arrival, as a man who "carries now the whole State of Indiana in his coat-pocket," and he pocketed the compliment. The next day, when he began to speak, he informed the audience that he came "because I have so long followed Mr. Mills that whatever he commands I do." He also informed them that the district which he represented in Indiana was "largely a manufacturing district, and contained ten thousand wage-workers." For this reason he claimed that "he had a right to speak for the laboring class." And this is the way he did it. He said:

"In my own city we have every kind of manufacturing, and every one of them have increased their output until we have a surplus and have to seek foreign markets. In eight months we can manufacture more than we can consume for a year. As a consequence the factory hands are turned out of work for four months to a year. At the end of a year a laborer is doing well if he is even. When he is out of work he is out of money. His neighbor will not credit him. I know of a man in my own city who went out day after day, and could find nothing to do. At last his wife said: 'I know you cannot get work. There is no demand for your work. Come, take care of the children, and I will go to the wash-tub and make a living.'"

We call particular attention to this language. A careful reading will show the line of Mr. Bynum's argument. Speaking in favor of free trade he must attack the protective tariff and its results. How could this be done more effectively than by showing that it was a failure in his own district, which he had already stated was largely a manufacturing one, and especially in the largest city of his district. We admit that if what Mr. Bynum said were true it would be strong presumptive proof that there was something radically wrong in our commercial or economic system. If the manufacturing establishments of Indianapolis were glutting their market; if they could turn out more goods in eight months than they could sell in twelve; if they were in the habit of shutting down four months in the year, and turning their hands out to starve for that length of time; if a majority of our factory hands and wage-workers were saving nothing and investing nothing, and were out of credit as well as money four months in the year; if this were the state of things in Indianapolis it would indeed indicate something radically wrong and perhaps might furnish an argument against a protective tariff.

But nothing of the kind is the case. There is not a word of truth in Mr. Bynum's statement. This is strong language, but it is necessary to use it in defense of the business and industrial interests of the city. Mr. Bynum's language presents the picture of a community in the last stages of commercial decay and social distress. It might stand for a picture of some foreign city, perhaps of a sometime manufacturing city of Ireland ruined by British repression and free trade, but it bears no resemblance to Indianapolis. For the benefit of the Georgia audience who applauded Mr. Bynum's description of the effects of protection "in my own city," we can inform them that the manufacturing interests of Indianapolis never were in as good condition as they are to-day, and if the wise policy of protection is continued there is every reason to believe that they will continue to improve. Our factories run to their full capacity from the beginning to the end of every year. They cannot fill orders. The thousands of workmen employed in them do not starve four months in the year, and do not live in the hand-to-mouth fashion above described. Mr. Bynum should have sought for facts to support his free-trade argument elsewhere than in Indianapolis. His speech was a libel on the manufacturing industries and the workmen of this city.

PROTECTING SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

Whatever may be said of the Mills bill, it certainly aimed to protect distinctly Southern industries. Its tender regard for one of these has almost escaped notice. We refer to illicit whisky distilling, known as moonshining. The mountaineers of the South are wedded to this business. They have never recognized the right of the government to tax it, and a good many lives have been sacrificed, first and last, in enforcing the internal revenue laws on the subject. The Mills bill contains some provisions evidently framed to protect this Southern industry and encourage illicit distilling. One section provides that:

"The Secretary of the Treasury may exempt all distilleries which mash less than twenty-five bushels of grain per day from the operations of the provisions of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the payment of the tax, which said tax shall then be levied and collected on the capacity of said distilleries, and said distilleries may, at the discretion of said Secretary, then be run and operated without storekeepers or storekeepers and gaugers."

This relieves moonshining of many disabilities, and makes the small distiller practically independent of the law. Another section provides:

"That no warrant, in any case under the internal revenue laws, shall be issued upon an affidavit making charges upon information and belief, unless such affidavit is made by a collector or deputy collector of internal revenue or by a revenue agent, and, with the exception aforesaid, no warrant shall be issued except upon a sworn complaint setting forth the facts constituting the offense and alleging them to be within the personal knowledge of the affiant."

This makes it practically impossible to make a case against a moonshiner. The two

sections together relieve illicit distilling in the South of about all the disabilities that have pertained to the business and make practically free whisky.

EUROPE takes our agricultural products and pays for them with her manufactured products. Commerce is barter. It is not the selling of goods for cash.—News.

Europe takes of our agricultural products just what she requires for her own necessities. She does not buy anything of us out of love or compliment, and would not if we had free trade forty times over. So far as our food exports are concerned, a combination of circumstances controls it—first, the goodness or badness of the British crop; secondly, the abundance of wheat in other markets beside our own, as regulated by the crop in Russia and India; third, by the price at which American speculators hold grain in this country. If it were true that the farmer could produce and sell wheat more cheaply under free trade, it would by no means follow that he could sell more wheat abroad, even at the lower price. It is with breadstuffs just as it is with cotton. The Englishman does not buy either wheat or cotton in this country because he loves us, but because he has to. Commerce is business, not sentiment.

SAYS the Philadelphia Times: "Nine-tenths of the people who have called upon General Harrison are simply political bummers," and again, that "some of them who came from a distance have had to strike or dead-beat their political friends home to make the journey." This includes not only all the distinguished gentlemen from other States who have called to pay their respects, but the thousands of farmers from all over the State, the Clay county miners, the railroad employes, and the business men of all classes who have made up the delegations of visitors. The characterization of these men as bummers and dead-beats simply betrays the anger and alarm of the Democracy over these popular demonstrations. It may also be remarked that it makes no votes for Cleveland, and will not in the least check the tide of enthusiasm that brings the crowds to General Harrison's door. The Times gnaws a flea, and merely shows that it is a boor in behavior and a slumgullion in instinct.

FROM the time the delegations began their pilgrimages to the home of Harrison the musicians accompanying them have been of one mind in choosing "Rally 'round the Flag, Boys," as the tune most appropriate to the occasion. They realize, apparently, that this is a year when it is quite as necessary to rally to the defense of the flag, and the American ideal it represents, as it was in the years when the song was new. Then they fought with muskets against the Confederacy, with England in the background as its friend; this time they will fight with votes against the solid South and its free-trade President and England as its ally. Now, as then, the men who march to the inspiring strains are shouting the "the battle-cry of freedom," and now, as then, the American ideal will win. The flag is our banner this year, and the "boys" are rallying from near and far to its protection.

THE Prohibition ticket is a queer mixture of extremes. The two men who are on it agree only on one thing, and that is the way the liquor traffic ought to be suppressed. Their lives and their opinions on other things are as diametrically opposed as daylight and darkness. Fisk was a gallant Union soldier; Brooks was a hanger-on to the rebel army. Fisk was an Abolitionist and uncompromising enemy of slavery; Brooks was a slave-holder, and argued that the Scripture sanctioned it. Fisk is a protectionist, and comes from a State whose interests lie wholly with the maintenance of that doctrine; Brooks is a rank free-trader, and comes from a State that will this fall throw its electoral vote in favor of it. No two men were ever presented for the two highest offices in the land that have had so little in common as these two—Fisk and Brooks.

MONTGOMERY and Clinton counties paid their respects to General Harrison, yesterday, in large and fine-looking delegations. It argues something more than superficial excitement or ordinary enthusiasm when people leave their farms, shops and home duties by thousands and travel long distances in this sweltering August weather to call upon the Republican candidate. They expect nothing from the success of the Republican party beyond their share of the general welfare and the satisfaction of assisting in the triumph of right principles and good government, and in this view they deserve all praise for the trouble they take to attest their devotion to the party and their regard for its candidate. General Harrison's speech yesterday was fully up to the high standard established by his previous ones.

MR. BYNUM has cited Indianapolis as an instance of the ruinous effects of protection. We say it is a splendid illustration of the beneficial results of that policy. Compare Indianapolis in 1860 with the Indianapolis of to-day. Under twenty-five years of a protective tariff it has grown from a straggling town of less than 20,000 population to a well-built city of considerably over 100,000. Every branch of business has increased immeasurably. Our manufactures have grown up almost entirely within that period. The railroads, which have made Indianapolis what it is, are largely due to the protective tariff, which has developed the country and stimulated railroad building. Indianapolis, like every other Western manufacturing city, owes everything to the protective tariff.

THE Brooklyn Eagle, the well-known Democratic paper, in a review of the political history and situation of Indiana, says: "Gen. Harrison's opponent, Mr. Williams, was a demagogue, who ordinarily would have been defeated. His administration showed his eminent fitness for the office." We scarcely think the Eagle measured its words in this sentence. Not only Republicans so regard Governor Williams, while, of course, they and all men recognize the demagoguery of the Democratic party, which conducted the campaign on "blue jeans," rather than on principles and issues. It was his party, rather than himself,

that gave to the canvass, and to the candidate, and to the State, the reputation for demagoguery and incompetence, because of that campaign.

SENATOR VEST thinks General Harrison will not be elected, for the reason that when he was a Senator he was too stubborn to be popular with his fellow-members. It was Mr. U. S. Grant who once remarked, apropos of a criticism on her husband, that "Mr. Grant is a very stubborn man." It will be remembered, however, that notwithstanding this Mr. Grant "got there" on divers and sundry occasions, which Mr. Vest can perhaps recall. Stubbornness, when it is exhibited in independence of thought and firm adherence to the right, is a trait not altogether dangerous; and some people so far disagree with the Missouri Senator as to believe that it will help General Harrison to success in November.

MR. BYNUM is a pronounced advocate of a policy which would close a large majority of the manufacturing establishments in this city and district. He does not represent the interests of the wage-workers nor the wage-payers.—Journal.

Mr. Bynum, as pronounced, and we may add, a very able and brilliant, advocate of a policy which would not close a legitimate manufacturing institution in Indianapolis or anywhere else.—Sentinel, Aug. 3, 1898.

There is here an implied admission that there are in Indianapolis, and elsewhere in this country, manufacturing institutions (deemed illegitimate by the Sentinel) which would be closed by the policy of Mr. Bynum. By what rule shall the legitimate and the illegitimate be known?

SENATOR VOORHEES will make the greatest effort of his life to-night at Terre Haute. He always does, you know. He will probably try to prove, by the most ornate and variegated oratory ever heard, that the Democratic party saved the Union, that he himself is the only original soldier's friend, and that when he declared himself at Atlanta in favor of protection he was really arguing for free trade. Voorhees's record on financial questions is the funniest thing in politics, funnier, even than his war record. In the matter of records he is the worst tattooed man in the business. However, it is due to him to say he doesn't care.

THE New York Times says:

"If General Harrison is not to make himself ridiculous by the whole course of the national committee will have to find some way of keeping his mouth shut. On the subject of the tariff and foreign trade he shows an ignorance and crudity of thought that would disgrace a boy in the Indianapolis High-school."

This is very powerful writing. It is a great pity that General Harrison has not the tremendous mind-power that is evinced by the editor of the New York Times.

THE Sentinel disputes the accuracy of a statement published in the Journal relative to savings bank deposits in the United States and Great Britain, and tries to prove that free trade is doing more for Great Britain than protection is for this country. The figures, whose accuracy the Sentinel disputes, were taken from the New York Financier, a recognized authority in monetary matters, and were presumably correct.

MR. BYNUM is a pronounced advocate of a policy which would close a large majority of the manufacturing establishments in the city and district, and bring about precisely the disastrous condition of affairs which, in his Atlanta speech, he falsely stated existed at present. Mr. Bynum does not represent the interests of wage-workers nor wage-payers. The success of his "progressive free-trade" policy would be ruinous to employer and employee alike.

THE old soldiers are liable to have a good time at Noblesville. They always do have at their reunions, if the conditions are half way favorable, and the hospitable and patriotic people of Noblesville will leave nothing to desire in that direction. The reunion will last three or four days, and embrace some notable features. The Journal wishes the war veterans a good time, and may they all live long and prosper.

BEFORE entering on his free-trade harangue at Atlanta, Mr. Bynum informed the audience that he was the first Democrat ever elected from this district. He might have added that the district was part of a Democratic gerrymander, made for the express purpose of electing a Democrat, and that he himself was a member of the Indiana Legislature and Speaker of the House that helped to make it.

THOUSANDS of Indianapolis workmen are members of building associations, and own homes paid for through this means. They could not do this if manufactories were closed down four months in the year, as Mr. Bynum says. They could not do this if Mr. Bynum's free-trade theories were to go into effect. Indianapolis workmen are for Harrison and protection by a large majority.

THE St. Louis Post-Dispatch remarks that there is such a thing in politics as being overweighted with friends and wealth. When one considers Jay Gould, Norvin Green, "Coal Baron" Scott, Railroad-wrecker Brice, the Standard Oil interests, the Sugar Trust, and other monopolists and monopolies now friendly to the Democracy, this remark seems to be very timely.

THERE are no factories here which are closed four months in the year, though some of them will close immediately if the Mills bill becomes a law.—Journal.

There is not a factory in Indianapolis that will close if the Mills bill becomes a law.—Sentinel.

Mr. Isaac Thalman, of C. K. Geisendorff & Co., woolen manufacturers, Indianapolis: "If the Mills bill becomes a law we shall not run during the coming winter. We should simply close our mill and wait until the free-trade storm blow over. In my opinion most of the Western mills would do the same thing."

MR. BLAINE donated a Harrison and Morton flag button when he went on shipboard at Liverpool. A year's stay abroad has not given him a myrmion fondness for the British ensign. He likes his country's flag, he likes his party ticket, and will, fall into the ranks of Republican workers like the patriot that he is when he reaches his home once more.

In his letter to the New York Independent, in which he announced himself favorably disposed toward the Republican party and its candidates,

despite the objection he finds to the platform, Rev. Dr. Storrs has this personal paragraph: "Undoubtedly, too, my tendency toward continued co-operation with the Republican party is increased by all that I learn of their candidates for the presidency. Mr. Morton I had already had reason to esteem; but it happened that I knew almost nothing of General Harrison up to the time of his nomination. He is represented to me, however, by those who know him well, and in whom I have entire confidence, as a particularly just, serious, thoughtful and conscientious man, domestic in his habits, simple in his tastes, of a friendly and generous spirit, independent in thought and unsupported in reputation, while eloquent in utterance and gallant in the field. Believing in this, they determined to honor him by their neighbors, with considerable experience in public affairs, faithful and painstaking in all duties. Precisely such a man should be, as I think, at the head of this Nation, fall as it is of Christian homes, schools and churches. His influence cannot but be an element for good not only in the administration of affairs, but in the moral culture of the country. I shall certainly vote for him far more easily than if he did not so distinctly represent whatever is best in the American life and spirit."

THE Boston Herald says the Democratic roosters out in Indiana have already begun to crow, and add:

"It is characteristic of these lusty birds to do their crowing before election."

It is, it is; and it is also characteristic of them to crawl under the barn with their tail feathers dragging the morning after election. Did you happen to be around here in the fall of '86?

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER has rented a house in Washington for which he will pay \$3,500 a year. As Chicago papers have said that Mr. Fuller is not a wealthy man, curious people will have their own opinion of his financial judgment, and will wonder how those eight daughters and their ma will worry along on the remainder of the \$10,500 salary.

Why is it that the people of England, that being a free-trade nation, are willing to stay here, and do not emigrate to the United States, as other people do?

BOURNON, Ind. Question is based on an error. The immigration to the United States from Great Britain is larger than from any other country, not even excepting Germany. The immigration from the British islands last year was 180,766, of which about 24,000 were from Scotland, 83,000 from Ireland, and over 73,000 from England and Wales. The immigration from Germany last year was 107,624. The immigration from Great Britain in 1896 was 150,783.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

(1) Please state by whom are criminals executed in the Ohio penitentiary. (2) Is the government postal service self-sustaining? (3) Is it true that the United States is a free-trade nation? (4) The penitentiary officials. (2) No.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

To settle a dispute, please give in weekly Journal the name of the author of the dependent pension bill voted by Cleveland.

GENTRYVILLE, Aug. 1. C. L. FITZGER.

It was a committee bill.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

GENERAL DISNEY is in command of the free-trade forces.—Omaha Republican.

GENERAL MAHON says he is confident that the Republicans will carry Virginia by a safe margin.

If Mr. Blaine were to die, that, in the view of the Evening Post, would be a plot, too.—New York Graphic (Dem.).

SENATOR EDMUNDS is going to take an active part in the coming campaign. He will begin campaign work as soon as Congress adjourns.

The Prohibition party is favorable to a proposition for Rev. Brooks' release. He is fielding his position very badly.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Chairman of the New Hampshire State central committee inclines to the opinion that Cleveland will carry that State this fall if he gets the requisite number of votes.

THE Democrats of Alabama are adopting a system of terrorism. A Republican meeting at Birmingham was broken up by an armed Democratic mob, headed by a number of county and city officials.

A STRAW INDICATIVE of the political wind, comes from Placerville, Mass. The town was a stronghold of sixty-five members, who all voted for Cleveland in 1894. In 1898 every man will vote for Harrison and Morton.

THE Connecticut Republicans hold their convention week after next. It is altogether probable that they will nominate for Governor Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley. He is said to be one of the most popular men in the State.

At Joliet, Ill., the Stone City Protective Tariff Club has been organized among the wage-workers of the rolling-mill, with 600 members, mostly Democrats. Joliet, usually Democratic by 400, will go Republican by a substantial majority.

THE anti-saloon Republican national committee has removed its headquarters to No. 1 Broadway, and desires to hear from Republicans in every part of the country in reference to all matters of interest in their respective localities.

THE Republicans of Florida are going to make a big effort to redeem the State this year. They have only 3,738 majority to overcome, and they believe in the North, immigration since the last election will more than counterbalance that. In any event, it will cut the Democratic margin down to a very narrow limit.

HON. R. G. HORN, of Michigan, is in Minnesota making Republican speeches and lecturing to Chautauqua assemblies. In a speech at Stillwater, recently, he said: "Why, if a man should waste his time in the night, he would find you vote a certain question without knowing what it was, if I knew what England wanted, I would vote the other way."

THE Rochester Democrat and Chronicle says: "In New York it is plainly discerned that no more available candidate than General Harrison could be found. The selection of this one is the old stalwart and the most earnest of half-breeds are alike enthusiastic for him. The Republicans of the Empire State have not been as happy as they are now since 1864."

A PROMINENT New Yorker offers to bet \$1,000 that twenty-five present members of Congress who voted for the Mills bill will not be returned at the next election. He says he can name the men, but will not make his bet dependent upon that specifically. He further ventures the suggestion that at least eight of the New York Democrats who voted for the measure will be defeated if they are candidates for re-election, and that the defeat of Fitch, the Republican from the Twenty-third district, who voted with the Democrats, is certain.

THE possibility of large delegations of New Yorkers paying to Grover Cleveland the visits that have so developed the varied ability of General Harrison as a maker of short and telling speeches is absolutely unthwarted. General Harrison is honored and loved most by the men who have known him longest, while Grover Cleveland, in 1884, ran behind his party ticket and was beaten in his own county, in his own city and in his own ward, because he had long and best known in his own county, city and ward.—New York Mail and Express.

JAMES A. WHITNEY, a wealthy New York lawyer, announces his conversion to Republicanism after twenty-four years of solid support of the Democratic party. He says it was because of the tariff issue. "I am a very much better Democrat than Grover Cleveland," he said. "I am a high tariff Democrat. Thomas Jefferson declared that the war of 1812 was a blessing to the country because it protected American industries and gave an impetus to American manufactures, which they would not have received without it. This was carried out in high tariff views somewhat to an extreme, but as a protection Democrat I am willing to follow where Thomas Jefferson led."

AN Infamous Lie.

Editor of the Shelbyville Republican: Please say to the people of Shelby county that the statement in the Indianapolis Sentinel of the 28th inst. that I, my sons, son-in-law and grandsons to the number of twenty-seven, that had always been Republicans, were going to support Cleveland is a base falsehood, and I consider it a slanderous lie. I voted for William Henry Harrison in 1836 and 1840, and believe Gen. Benjamin Harrison to be an able, sound and safe man, and if I live to go to the polls this fall I will support him. I have twenty-seven above named, except one. I wish this statement made to my many friends in Indiana. The Indianapolis Journal, please so. Respectfully, WILLIAM F. RECORDS.

MR. ARBUTHNOT, Ind., July 30, 1898.

FROM THE POLITICAL FIELD.

A NEW YORK CONGRESSMAN TALKS.

He Expects a Great Accession to Republican Strength in That State This Year.

Washington Special.

Congressman John M. Farquhar, Republican, of Buffalo, has been for years a careful student of Empire State politics. The Mills bill has no more determined enemy nor has the Republican ticket a more staunch supporter than Mr. Farquhar. Speaking to-day of the condition of politics in his part of the State, Mr. Farquhar said:

"There has not been in twenty-five years such a change in the political complexion of a State as will be revealed in New York at the coming election. It is almost unanimous in the vicinity of Buffalo, and hardly less marked in other sections of the State. It is bold and outspoken. The men who are changing are capitalists and workmen. Thousands of workmen are declaring their faith in the tenets of the Republican party and their determination to vote for Harrison and Morton."

"The Mills bill has done more for Republican success than any measure the Democrats could possibly have put forward. It was believed by the Democrats that the workmen would take the bill whole. Believing in this, they determined to place their faith in the ignorant carelessness of the American laborer, and they are now beginning to realize the fact that the supposed ignorant laborer is an intelligent man, inquiring being, not in the least given to swallowing demagogic medicine without inquiry or analysis. As a result thousands of workmen are being received every day for information concerning the tariff bill."

In the First, Second and Third Assembly districts of Erie county, New York, I estimate that there will be more than a thousand votes cast for Harrison and Morton which were at the last presidential election cast for Cleveland and Hendricks. The result will be a change and is rapidly becoming complete. In one particular industry, comprising millions of dollars of capital invested, the change has already been made. I have reference to the revival of the soap trade. The placing of soap upon the free list has lost the Democratic party of the State of New York hundreds and hundreds of votes, yes, even thousands. The bill proposed to place soap free of duty, yet charges a duty upon the chemicals of which the soap is made. Could there be a more direct means of killing the soap manufacturers in New York and this country?"

The Condition of Workingmen.

Dr. C. A. Logan, ex-minister to Chili and one of the ablest representatives that this country ever had, a man who has traveled all over Europe and has been a close observer of the economic and social conditions there, said recently to a reporter of the Omaha Republican:

"I wish all the people of this country who have never been in Europe could see what I saw there. There would then be no question about the soundness and true policy of the Republican party on protection. The men who have emigrated from Europe to this country know that the condition of the laboring classes over there is, and the scores of men who sought better treatment here than they got there know what it is from hearing their parents tell the story." He declared that the wages received in free-trade England, Germany and France, had not only reduced the cost of living, but had led to employment to a state of penury and servitude that in this country would be looked upon with horror, but the extent of the pauper element would astonish American people who have no conception of what it is could they see the crowds that